

Feb. 1905

MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS.





THE AGE LIMIT.

Two years ago it was decreed

That when a man reached forty-five
No one his services would need—

He might as well not be alive.
At forty-five, it was declared,

Each man had grasped, or missed, his
chance
To be successful as he cared.

Observe, now, how these things advance.

Today we are sagely advised

That when a man is thirty-five
His hopes should all be realized—

That after that he cannot thrive;
There is no place for him to work—

Or should be none, that is to say—
He's growing old, and he might shirk,
Or show a lack of vim, some way.

Two years from now we may expect

To see upon each toiling hive
This sign: "Hereafter we'll reject
Each man that's over twenty-five."

That ratio holds its own, you see;
'Tis but the working of the plan;
One over twenty-five will be
A superannuated man.

Then two years later, have no doubt,

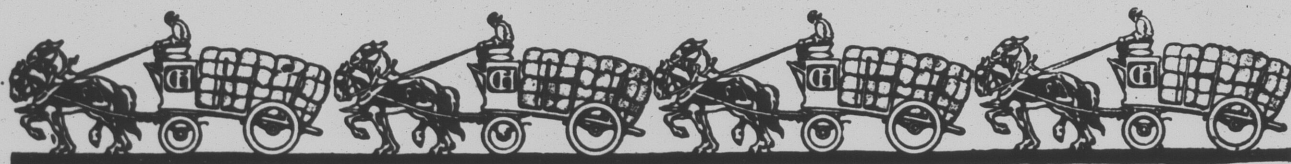
A newer placard will be seen:
"Henceforth this company bars out
All men whose age exceeds fifteen."
A mathematical problem, this,

From which deductions must be drawn—
Six years from now your job you'll miss
If over five your age has gone.

Look, then at Nineteen Hundred twelve

We need no spells or astrolabe
To prove that he who fain would delve
Must be a pungy, prattling babe,
But after that what will we do
To fill the mills with workingmen?
Perchance they may once more go through
The line from age to youth again.

—Chicago Tribune.



Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

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February, 1905

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THE INTERNATIONAL BROTH- ERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS.

The International Brotherhood of Team-
sters was instituted on August 3d, 1903, in
the City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., by the
amalgamation and consolidation of all unions
throughout the United States and Canada,
composed of automobile chaffeurs, teamsters
and drivers of all kinds of vehicles.

It aims to unite all persons employed in
or connected with the industry into one or-
ganization, for their mutual benefit and the
advancement of their interests, in every
practical way.

It has local branches in every city and
town in the United States and Canada of
any importance, and in all large cities it has
instituted local unions in every subdivision
of the industry. Those local unions have an
aggregate membership of over 125,000.

This vast membership must have an offi-
cial mouthpiece in which all official reports
and documents must be published for their
benefit as well as to advocate their cause and
defend their interests.

For that reason the International Brother-
hood of Teamsters issues and publishes a
monthly Magazine, an official convention
publication. The Magazine is owned and
published by the International Brotherhood
of Teamsters, and its constitution provides
that every member shall receive a copy each
month. You will, therefore, realize that it
is a valuable advertising medium to any firm,

corporation or individual desiring to reach this branch of industry.

This vast membership will certainly appreciate the friendly spirit shown by firms who advertise in their Magazine, and will reciprocate whenever opportunity offers.

C. P. SHEA.

Aggregate, of the Individual as against the Community, of the Monopoly as against the State.

The paramountcy of the Plutocrat is a sinister sign of American life. The trust, the boss, the monopolist apply themselves merely to exploiting the self-centered activi-



JOHN MULLIN. A. B. WALTON. S. D. PERKINS.

The above picture represents the Trustees of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters who recently completed the examination of the books of the General Secretary-Treasurer. Brother Walton and Brother Mullin are now serving their second term as International Trustees; Brother Perkins having been elected to that honorable position in Cincinnati.

A MESSAGE TO AMERICAN LABOR.

(By John Burns, M. P.)

The future of America often depresses me. Its limitless territory and vast wealth, its innumerable opportunities for the mass of the people, are circumscribed and impeded by the undue exaltation of the Unit over the

ty and concentration of the average American. That individual, being fully occupied in fighting for his own hand, has neither the time to see whither all this is tending, nor has he sufficient patriotism to combat the machinations of the monopolies that are weaving, spider-like, their web around the

American people. The point with me is, will a sufficient number of the disinterested rich and cultured poor unite to avert a conflict, now threatening the American nation, which may prove as terrible a struggle in

by municipal absorption, in their infancy. Industries allowed to combine become a menace to the community and a danger to the state. Private ownership of public utilities in America has assumed the magnitude



W. J. GIBBONS.

Brother Gibbons was recently elected President of the Joint Council of Teamsters of Chicago. The office of President of the Joint Council of Chicago entails a great deal of hard, conscientious work in the interest of the forty thousand affiliated members, who demand that a conscientious and safe leader be placed at the head of that body.

In Brother Gibbons we believe that the members of our organization have chosen a man well qualified to cope with the many difficult problems which come before the council for consideration and we know from experience that Brother Gibbons is able to act intelligently upon all matters which come up between the employers and the employees. As a fair, reliable and conscientious leader Brother Gibbons has no peer and we hope that a year of success and prosperity is in store for our Chicago Joint Executive Council.

many respects as that which embroiled the American people forty years ago?

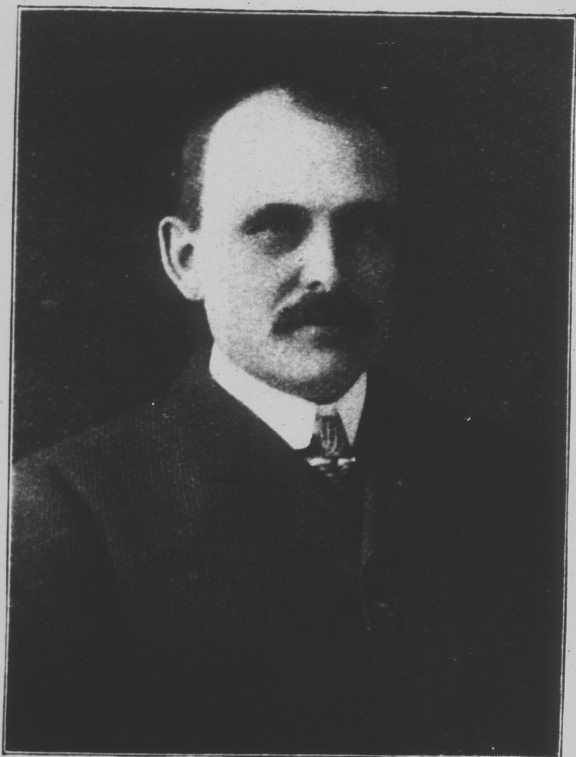
The best way of dealing with trusts is the good old British way. Let parliament control, if already firmly established; but, better still, let their formation be prevented,

of a scandal that threatens to become a national crime.

As for the tariff, I am a free trader. All sensible men are. The domination of America, social, industrial and governmental, by the trusts, is due to protection, which allows

the tariff-monger to regard Congress as a pliable medium for a class instead of being the legislative instrument for all.

In considering the factor of Labor it will be well to remember that you can not suppress the Union. You will get into trouble if you attempt to destroy it. Unionism in the trade is like civic spirit in the community and patriotism in the state. Unionism is capable of great good for all. In the hands of intolerant, desperate men it may be, and is, at times, a source of trouble. It is the greed of gain in the employer, it is the merciless grinding of the faces of the poor, that drive working men to combine, and the ex-



W. B. LUTTGE.

Brother Luttge is Secretary-Treasurer and Business agent of Local No. 734. He was recently elected to that office to succeed G. D. Norton.

tent to which they do unwise things may be measured by the degree of harshness meted out to them.

Why, in spite of corporation and trust, has the average young man such opportunities for advancement? The answer is obvious. The United States of America, in the first place, has much greater extent of territory than England. It has also less convention. There is in consequence more scope for individual effort and personal endeavor.

Fortunately, America can not at present boast of an aristocracy like that of England;

it does not even possess a definite governing class. Yet, for all that, your America has in embryo an aristocracy which before very long will become fully developed. Your country will then be subservient to the most intolerable, callous and brutal domination the world has yet seen. Your governing class will not be tempered by tradition; it will not be polished by art. The past will not modify it, the present will suffer from it, and the future will revolt against it. You can no longer guarantee to the youth from your universities that he will occupy the place and own the business his father filled and owned.

In America big fish are eating little fish, and the little fish have to eat mud. The little fish will ultimately object to this form of diet, and being greatly in the majority, will rebel against the big fellows. The result will be the upbuilding of a cultured proletariat, for whom the trust has no place at its table, because it has absorbed their heritage, barred their future, thwarted their ambitions, stifled their ideals.

The labor advocate of the future will not be a miner, navvy, dock laborer, or blacksmith, but rather the man who was too kind to crush the toiling worker, too educated to be a tyrant, too human to become the bully or the boss. With such educated and wholesouled men as leaders, with the workmen as voters, and with the humane and intelligent rich as helpers, our union troubles are going to leave the domain of the workshop, strike and outrage, because capital has overreached itself.

To the workers of America I would send this message:

Be patient be bold, be strong!

I would say to all workers, hang on to what you already possess. The union, the strike, the civic vote, the state ballot are yours. Use all these agencies as opportunity wisely decides and necessity dictates, for by these means and by these means alone you will surely conquer and win.

Destroy the pernicious influence of the trusts, equalize things by the establishment of free trade, and I can see no reason why America should not be in the van of civilized peoples. Unfortunately, signs are not wanting to show that it is dropping far behind.

The Carnegie and Rockefeller gifts are mainly harmful. I do not believe in the giving of something away for nothing. It pauperizes people. Further, Carnegie has given

most of his presents to the wrong people. He should have given them all to Americans, out of whom he made his money. Instead, he has endeavored to make reparation, by proxy, to Britain, after having deprived American workman and consumer of money rightfully theirs. These donations, so-called, would have been much better spent on the workman and consumer in the first instance—on better houses, higher wages and shorter hours in the Pittsburg works, all of which are conducive to longer and happier lives.

The distribution of Carnegie's wealth points to me this moral: "Charity is the fee which the monopolist gives today for the privilege of robbing the people tomorrow."

My advice to the American people is to be robbed by the trusts no longer, but to use all their strenuous qualities to create, own and use for the commonwealth the vast resources of its great continent for the life, liberty and happiness of all its citizens.—From the current issue of the Independent.



THE SCAB.

(By Frank Duffy.)

I received an official communication recently from one of our local unions, asking for the definition of the word "scab," with the request to answer promptly and give full explanation.

To define the word "scab" in the sense in which it is meant in the "labor world," would be a difficult task, indeed. The word itself is indicative of something sore, rotten, putrefied, unsound, unwholesome and impure. It carries with it a feeling of loathsomeness, repulsiveness and disgust. It is suggestive of filth, disease, corruption and uncleanness. It is abhorrent to the senses and nauseating to consider.

Webster tells us all "these things" and more. He says: "A 'scab' is a nickname for a workman who engages for lower wages than are fixed by the trades unions; or a name for one who takes the place of a workman on strike." He also tells us that "a 'scab' is a mean, dirty, paltry fellow." Even all these expressions do not convey to the mind the meanness of the "scab."

Shakespeare tells us a "scab" is "a low fellow," but how low the "famous Bard of Avon" does not say. No doubt he believed that a "scab" was one of the lowest and foulest specimens of the human race. Can any one say otherwise? Can any one say a

good word in his favor? Can any one defend his position? Do the employers of labor love him? Do they hold him in respect, even in the remotest degree? Follow any of the great strikes of our country and you will find that the "scab" has been used for a tool for the time being, but disposed of as soon as industrial peace "held sway" again.

A "scab" is a thief among wage workers, just as a hawk is, among the birds of the air. He is a "pirate" upon organized labor; a "detriment" to trades unions—a "strike-breaker."

Perhaps the best definition is given by the poet in the following lines:

"A creature more contemptible
It would be hard to find;
A craven cur, in human form,
The meanest of its kind.
A servile, crawling, creeping thing,
Just fit to kiss the hand,
That thrashed and cowed and conquered it,
And bear its master's brand.
The 'scab,' or 'blacksheep,' is a club,
Which corporations use,
To break the heads of honest men
Who will not stand abuse.
They strive to bring all decent men
To this degrading state,
That they may satiate their greed
And gold accumulate."

Men of this character are known by different names. In the United States they are designated as "scabs;" in some localities or trades they are called "rats." In European countries they are popularly known as "blacklegs," "knobsticks," "blacksheep," etc. Any name to distinguish them "the world over" from honest and upright men, it seems, is not good enough for them. Shun them as you would the viper; they are not fit to associate with; they are a hindrance to prosperity; a detriment to mankind, enemies to trades unions and traitors to labor. No one has any respect for them and they know it.

They can not look you straight in the face. They know they are wrong in the position they assume, and they also know that we have no room or use for them in this free land of ours. They are aware of the fact that "labor unions" are "legitimate organizations," and have come to stay. They, therefore, have a choice of two things—either join the union of their craft and live up to its teachings and principles, or migrate to the "land

of no good," to the jungles of "Darkest Africa," where they will be forever lost sight of.



PRISON-MADE BROOMS.

The broom makers of Paris, Ill., employed by the Merkle-Wiley Broom Company were forced to join the Broom Makers' Union by their employers in 1899. After five years this same firm is trying to force the men to sever their connections with the union, and also informing them of their intention to run an open shop, but after years of membership in the union the employes learned to love the cause and object to this program.

This stand taken by this firm was on account of their old contract with the union expiring and the men asking for a slight advance in wages.

This firm has been extensively advertised by the International Broom Makers' Union on account of using their union label and they have reaped a harvest of money in increased business, but this seems to be forgotten when their employes want a share of some of the dividends. The men were forced to strike and have been out over ten weeks and are determined to no longer be made tools of by a corporation to satisfy their selfish greed. In order to meet the wants of their customers this firm has been purchasing prison-made brooms and relabeling them with their own business label. The following article clipped from an exchange will give an insight to the nerve of these lords of the open shop policy:

Merkle-Wiley run a large broom shop in Paris, but their employes are on a strike. The proprietors want to run their factory on the open shop plan and the employes want it unionized. It is said to be the largest factory in the United States. They received a car load of brooms from the Jackson, Mich., Penitentiary, and, counting freight and all, they say the brooms were laid down cheaper in Paris than the union men could make them. Here is a nice little problem for sociologists and union men to ponder over.—Oakland (Ill.) Ledger.

Union men and women, is this not a matter that should concern you. Think of it—brooms made by convict labor being used by a manufacturer to fill his orders after running a union label shop for years.

Who knows but what some of these brooms are for sale in your city. It is the duty of

every union man to visit his grocer or merchant and see if any of the Merkle-Wiley brooms are for sale, and put in a protest against this unfair firm, and don't forget to inform the wife, sweetheart or mother.

The wife who buys one of these brooms is giving much better grounds for divorce than one usually finds in the bills presented to the circuit court, and the daughters and sweethearts who do that sort of a thing should receive notice that they needn't expect anything better than a witness non-unionist.



DEFEAT OF PEABODYISM.

It is very seldom that organized labor concentrates its effort upon the defeat of a candidate for governor. Partisan politics finds no shelter in the labor organization, and when a united effort is made it is not made along that line.

The insolent administration of Gov. James H. Peabody, of Colorado, has met its rebuke. Peabody was impressed that he was barricading himself for future political ambitions by concentrating his official force against the progress of organized labor. He was encouraged by the Citizens' Alliance throughout the State. In favor of this party, he discriminated against the multitude. So rank was his conduct that it aroused the indignation of organized labor generally throughout the country. The Alliance was able to control the Republican Convention in the State of Colorado and Gov. Peabody was nominated for re-election. It gave organized labor and the friends of honest government their only opportunity. Peabody was backed by the Citizens' Alliance and their barrels, but organized labor devised a systematic policy by which thousands of dollars found their way from local treasuries throughout the United States and Canada into a common fund to support the movement against the Citizens' Alliance candidate. The result has been the retirement of Peabody by a vote of 25,000 short of that cast for the national Republican ticket. By the defeat of Peabody, Peabodyism will forever take a back seat in Colorado, and it is to be hoped that the lesson that he and his cohorts have received will be salutary upon others in the future. Peabody was not defeated because of his being a Republican—he was defeated because of his maladministration.—Motorman and Conductor.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

The members of our local unions in Philadelphia have already started to make preparations for the entertainment of the delegates to our next annual convention, and from the reports received there can be no question but that the entertainment for the delegates will be of the first order.

* * *

We would recommend to the newly elected officers of our local unions throughout the country that the executive board of the locals hold meetings during the early part of the year and go over the International Constitution very carefully so that they may be thoroughly informed in regard to our laws, and when any serious situation arises they may be in a position to give definite information to the members as to how to legally proceed in the matter so that they may be entitled to the financial backing of the International organization.

* * *

The General Executive Board, at their meeting held at Indianapolis on January 23d, decided that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters shall assert their rights in regard to securing jurisdiction over drivers who are now members of other organizations, the most prominent of which is the United Brewery Workmen.

It behooves the members of our local unions to take an active interest in behalf of our International organization and make every endeavor to secure the affiliation of all drivers regardless of where they may be employed.

To make our system of transfer complete it becomes necessary for us to have jurisdiction over the beer wagon drivers. We do not believe that any member of our organization holding a card in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters should be compelled to pay a new initiation fee into another International union for the purpose of making a living at his given trade or calling, and we further contend that the fact of our members being deprived of the right to drive beer wagons with a card of the International

Brotherhood of Teamsters in their pockets is an injustice and the situation demands that we take up the issue and endeavor to enforce the resolution adopted at the meeting of the General Executive Board, which is as follows:

"Whereas, It is essential for the welfare of the teamsters' organization that all men working at the teaming industry should be members of this organization, and

"Whereas, The United Brewery Workmen and other labor organizations have as members and retain upon their books men who rightfully come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, be it

"Resolved, By the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that our rights in this matter must be maintained and our General President stands instructed to proceed to secure the affiliation of all teamsters now members of other labor organizations."

We would request the members to aid us in every possible way by insisting in their central labor councils and elsewhere that men who are employed as drivers take a membership card in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

* * *

CINCINNATI COAL TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

At the close of the coal teamsters' strike in Cincinnati the employers of that city entered into an agreement with our local union which was perfectly satisfactory to our organization at that time and would be satisfactory now if the employers had lived up to their side of the contract. The Marmet company has taken every advantage possible of a loop hole which they think exists in the contract and have frequently discriminated against the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The central body of that city has taken the case up and declared the Marmet company unfair, and there is no question but what the support of the organized workers of Cincinnati will be given the coal teamsters in their endeavor to com-

pel the Marmet company to treat fairly with their employes who are members of our organization. Brother Longstreet, from time to time, reports very favorable progress. We would advise members of other branches of our craft in Cincinnati to remember when purchasing coal that the Marmet company has been decidedly unfair to the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.



THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Andrew Carnegie sent a letter to the annual meeting of the Civic Federation, recently held in New York, in which he advised employers whose workmen were on strike not to fill the strikers' places by the employment of new men, but to wait until an adjustment could be arranged with the old employes.

The significance of this advice—which it is needless to say would not have been given by the Andrew Carnegie of twelve years ago—is not only that it marks a decided change in the attitude of many large employers of labor, upon a most important issue in all industrial conflicts, but also in its possible effect upon future controversies. It is not to be doubted for a moment that if the contention of organized labor should be recognized by employers, i. e., that the workman has an equity right to his job, a tremendous amount of now existing friction would be allayed.

Strikes and lockouts are oftentimes the product of dire economic necessity. Employers cannot do business at a loss, for any considerable period. Reductions in wages under such circumstances may be justifiable. But to assume that workmen, after having the fact demonstrated to them or to their representatives that expenses must be curtailed, will still insist on striking, is to assume that which experience does not warrant.

In considering the industrial outlook for the ensuing year the temper of the parties in interest must be taken into consideration in order to obtain anything like a clear conception of the situation. The industrial problem is, in its last analysis, a question of the relationship of individuals. Between capital and labor there is no conflict. Between individual capitalists and laborers there may be.

The elimination of the personal equation in the relation of the joint partners in pro-

duction is responsible for much trouble in the industrial world. When the wage earner met his employer in daily personal contact, strikes were few and far between. The antagonistic spirit of labor has largely sprung from the interposition of intermediaries between it and the responsible employer.

It is one of the most hopeful signs of the time that this personal relationship is being restored in a large number of instances. Broad and humane employers, with an outlook beyond the dividends of today, are working to this end. The examples of the great captains of industry who are active in the various branches of the work of the Civic Federation is having great weight in industrial circles and furnishes an effective offset to the influence of such men as Parry, which is purblind in its conception and which would be disastrous if permitted to dominate.

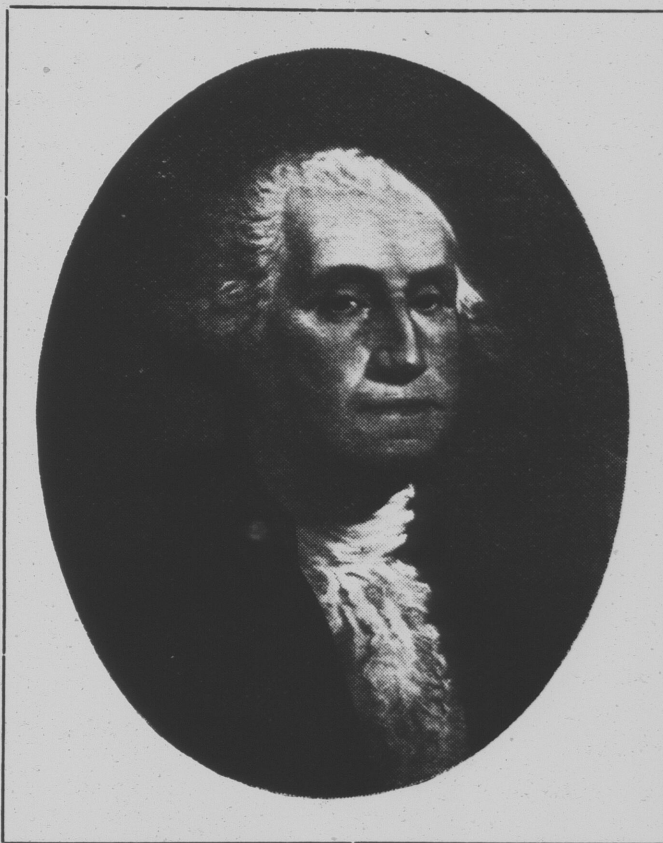
New England has been especially free from the virus distilled by the Citizens' Alliance. As a consequence, sane and rational methods have quite generally obtained in the settlement of industrial disputes. This is eminently creditable to the good sense of both employers and employes and augurs well for future tranquility.

As a whole, it may reasonably be inferred that the industrial outlook for 1905 is more favorable than for several years past. The staple crops are abundant, and agricultural prosperity is a necessary adjunct to general prosperity. The feared industrial panic has not materialized and there is a steadily reviving tendency in the world of trade and manufactures. With the single exception of Fall River, no industrial struggle of magnitude is in progress. The multiplication of joint agreements between buyers and sellers of labor marks the discontinuance of the era of the appeal to brute force in the settlement of controversies between the laborer and the capitalist, and indicates the path of future peace.

It is the optimist's hour. He has the right to prophesy that, with peace and plenty, the genius of America will not fail of its opportunity; that the industrial future of our land will be administered, not according to the dictates of intolerance on the one hand and passion on the other, but by the spirit which recognizes mutual rights for all factors which make for true prosperity—Boston Traveler, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905.

February 22

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February 22

1905



GEORGE WASHINGTON

First in War, First in Peace, First in the Hearts of His Countrymen

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized."

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of a religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."



EDITORIAL

We would request that the officers of our local unions and joint councils forward to this office their photographs so that cuts may be made of the same for use in this Magazine from time to time.



In the future The Magazine will be issued earlier in the month. Arrangements have been made which will enable us to have The Magazine delivered to our members not later than the 10th of each month.



If Randell and men of his type would pay as much attention to the policies of their trade unions as they do to the ravings of theorists such an attack as was made upon President John Mitchell of the United Mine workers would not occur. The trade unionists of the country have too much confidence in Brother Mitchell to pay any attention to the violent attack which Randell made upon that gentleman, and we are of the opinion that the effect of Randell's accusations will react to the detriment of the parties who inspired him to commit what we consider an unpardonable offense.



Among the numerous questions concerning the internal policy of trades unions, the one upon which the most general unanimity prevails is that of high dues. In the policy of low initiation fee and high dues resides the power and permanency of the best type of trade unionism anywhere existent today. Trade unions derive power through a low initiation fee, which keeps the door of the union open to every member of the craft; they insure their permanency through high dues, which keep the members in the union by force of their interests in the benefit features, which high dues alone make possible. The agreement existing upon the subject is the result of many years' experience in this country and in Great Britain, the home of trade unionism. That experience was gained not in times of prosperity—in which general conditions, irrespective of organization, favor the maintenance or increase

of wages—but in times of adversity, in which every nerve must be strained and every recourse exhausted to prevent not only the demoralization of wages and other conditions, but the actual destruction of the unions themselves. The history of trade unionism is replete with the destruction of unions, due to pressure from without, caused by the existence of a large body of non-unionists; of men, who, but for the establishment of a prohibitive initiation fee, would have become loyal members of the union; and to prepare from within, caused by the inability of the union to support its members while engaged in an effort to maintain wages at a living figure. As a result of these experiences the policy of low initiation fees and high dues was long ago adopted by many trades unions. It is precisely those unions, and those unions alone, which have successfully withstood the industrial crisis of the recent past, in which emergencies many less robust organizations have gone down to defeat. It is precisely those unions, and those unions alone, which are today prepared to maintain a solid and long enduring front against any attempt at a wholesale reduction of wages. The hand to mouth policy is as foolish in the case of a union as that of an individual. The trade union that flourishes solely upon the rays of prosperity in trade conditions must expect to wither with the first frost of hard times. A trade union to possess the elements of stability and permanency must have its roots well protected; in a word, it must be able to protect its members while they are fighting as well as when they are working. This can be done only by the creation and maintenance of benefit funds. These funds cannot be expected to grow from nothing nor the residue that remains of the general expense fund. Benefit funds can be created only by specific enactment, by moneys contributed for that purpose, by contributions extending over a longer or shorter period, according to the amount of the contributions per capita and the total number of the members contributing. The trade union which

would survive the proverbial rainy day must lay by something for that inevitable contingency. In the present condition of trade unionism in the United States, when many organizations are composed in large part of new members, it may not be out of place to suggest that mere members do not of themselves constitute strength in a trade union; that on the contrary mere members in the absence of proportionate recourses for their support, may constitute weakness. The mainstay of every trade union lies in its treasure and that must be large enough to afford subsistence without extravagance and without suffering to every member. Without such means of subsistence, every consideration must give way to the imperative demands of the human stomach.—Coast Seaman's Journal.



THE GOOD TRADE UNIONIST.

There is one proposition upon which all right-thinking trade unionists can agree, and that is that there is only one way to be a genuine man. There is no middle ground for the unionist stand upon. The man who lays claim to being a good union man and at the same time avoids in every way imaginable the spirit of the obligation to his union is not a good union man. The numerous insignificant excuses he may give for not living up to sound union principles only weaken his claim, and he need not think that such excuses deceive any one, for they only reveal the littleness of the man himself and injure the cause for which he is supposed to stand. The man is himself a fool who thinks he is deceiving, or can deceive, the rest of his fellow unionists by doing those little things which do not accord with right principles. It is only a question of time until his attempts at deception will rebound and punish him, but there must come a time, whether close at hand or distant, when it will in some manner crush him. It is a wise man who sees his error and corrects it before he is forced to do so, for then there is still some chance to retrieve the loss; but to continue his littleness until compelled to do right or else forego the company of his fellow unionists is simply to make it impossible to regain his lost prestige.

Of course, there is no good reason for a man ever to be placed in this position, but it is well known that there are numbers of so-called union men who have to be forcibly reminded of their duty to the principles of

unionism. It is painful to the better class of one's fellow members to have to use such force, but there is no denying the fact that it is necessary in order to protect the union as a whole, and the individual members as well from the baneful influence of those in the ranks who have no care, no regard and no respect for trades unionism.

One man in a union who is constantly "beating the devil around the stump" in order to accomplish his own ends can do more harm in the organization in a short time than can be overcome in years of hard work of the better element. And one strange feature in this connection is the fact that the contemptible evil-doers do not, to use a slang phrase, "take a tumble to themselves," or else, if they do, they are willing to run the risk of escaping the righteous indignation of their fellows. It often happens that such fellows have reaped the benefits for years, and yet they have the nerve to willfully and knowingly do the little, mean, contemptible things that are so harmful to the very cause which has given them sustenance—in fact, they persistently, from all appearances, seek the downfall of the cause that has given them all they ever had, and perhaps all they will ever possess. They are the men who sit on the fence, with unionism on one side and non-unionism on the other, as the occasion seems to demand. They are always ready to accept the good things secured through the loyalty and hard work of others, but never themselves turn a hand in aid of the cause; they are inveterate kickers, and their venomous tongues lash the man who does his duty as well as he who does not; they stand on the street corners and "enact" legislation for the union, but are absent from the meeting of their organization when meritorious business is to be considered; they combat those who differ in opinion from them, while at the same time asserting the right to differ with others; they are loud in preaching the Golden Rule, but always stand ready when their personal interests are at stake and require it to practice the parody upon the great scriptural admonition; they are often ring-leaders in starting a good cause, but manage to absent themselves when actual work is to be done.

Such men are an abomination and a curse to the cause of organized labor, and deserve the unstinted scorn heaped upon them by men who are real union men.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S PAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO NEW LOCAL UNIONS IN REGARD TO STAMPING DUE BOOKS.

OFFICIAL DUE CARD

Initiation Stamp	
	February, 1905
	March, 1905

Members when paying dues should see that the **Due Stamp** covers the month for which they pay.

OFFICIAL DUE CARD

April, 1905	July, 1905
May, 1905	August, 1905
June, 1905	September, 1905

Only members holding Due Cards stamped Up to Date can receive Financial Assistance from the International Brotherhood.

We deem it necessary to reproduce the above, as it is now the time of the year when local unions will elect officers, and as many new secretary-treasurers will be elected, who are probably not familiar with the work of that office. This shows the form in which due books must be stamped in accordance with the laws of our International Union. We again call special attention to the necessity of seeing that the due books of new members are properly stamped with an initiation stamp for the month in which they are initiated, and for each month thereafter with a monthly due stamp of the International Union covering the month in which dues are paid, and cancelled with the dater in accordance with our laws, which also provide that no member shall receive financial benefits when involved in strike unless his due book is properly stamped. Members should also refuse to pay their dues to the local secretary-treasurer unless the stamp is properly placed upon their due

books covering the month in which dues are paid, as the same answers for a receipt covering the amount of moneys paid their local secretary-treasurer for dues. No other system of receipting is recognized by our International Union.

❖ ❖ ❖

We also deem it advisable to reproduce upon the opposite page, the official monthly blank which local secretary-treasurers are required to use when making their reports of membership to headquarters. Our laws provide that the local secretary-treasurer shall fill out his official monthly report, read the same to his local union at the first meeting night in each month, giving the total number of members reported to headquarters on his last report, the number of members initiated and reinstated during the present month, also those suspended and expelled, and the total number of members in good standing.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY REPORT

To the General Office of the

International Brotherhood of Teamsters

For the Month of

190

From LOCAL UNION No. , Located at

State of

Number of Members reported on last report, - -

48

Number of members initiated and reinstated during the
last month, - - - - -

11

59

Number of members suspended or expelled during the
last month, - - - - -

7

(deduct this amount from the above)

Total number of members in good standing on the
first of , 190 ,

52

ALWAYS GIVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS

I also desire to call the attention of members of the affiliated local unions to the necessity of becoming familiar with our laws, and in order to do so, it will be necessary for each member to be furnished with a copy of the Constitution as revised at the late Cincinnati convention. If your local union has not provided you with a copy, it is your duty to see that the secretary is instructed, at your next regular meeting to secure a sufficient number to furnish each member in good standing with a copy of the same, so that they may become familiar with our laws and be in a position to act accordingly. There are many communications being received at this office asking questions in regard to points of law, which could be eliminated if each member was furnished with a copy of our Constitution, so that they may become familiar with the same. I therefore hope that the members of affiliated local unions will insist upon having a copy of our laws and instruct the secretary-treasurer to secure a sufficient number to supply the demand.

DEATH BENEFITS.

After careful investigation of the results of the death benefits paid to members of other National and International Unions, I am fully convinced that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters could successfully carry out such a policy themselves, and I feel sure that it could be done at a very small cost to the membership of our organization. I would therefore request that the members of the Local Unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters bring this matter to the attention of their Local Unions at their regular meeting and discuss it, as I have every reason to believe that good results could be accomplished by the adoption of such a benefit in connection with our International Union. It would also have a tendency to induce the members to be more prompt in the payment of their dues and maintain their good standing with their Local Union, and if such benefits could be adopted at our coming convention in Philadelphia in August, 1905, I have no doubt but that it would be an entire success.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOWSER'S TRIBULATIONS.

The Bowsers had eaten their dinner in peace and serenity, and Mr. Bowser had given no sign whatever of "breaking out" during the evening, when he suddenly observed:

"Mrs. Bowser, do you remember that on the evening of the 15th day of last March we had a discussion about treetoads and crickets?"

"Why, no," she answered in surprise. "I don't see how we came to be discussing such things at that time of year."

"Yes, we had a discussion. It came about through my recalling my boyhood days. I spoke of the night songs of the crickets and treetoads, and in your impetuous way, thinking you knew it all, you at once declared that a cricket was the same thing as a treetoad."

"You are mistaken, Mr. Bowser. Any child almost could tell you that one belongs to the reptilian order and the other to the insect. I couldn't have told you anything of the kind. If you so understood me—"

"Your statement was as straight as a string and must stand. If you think to change your mind now it is too late. When my own wife stands before me in my own house, with her hands on her hips and her nose within a foot of mine, and says a treetoad and cricket are the same thing, she must stand or fall by what she says."

"But how could I have said such a thing?" protested Mrs. Bowser.

"You have said thousands of things to be wondered at, though I haven't always paid attention to them. In this case, however, I propose to bring you living, breathing proof that you didn't know what you were talking about. I want to cure you of your habit of making reckless statements, and I shall therefore furnish you an object lesson not soon to be forgotten. I shall take a little trip out into the country this evening and secure a treetoad and a cricket, and if you still insist, after I have shown them to you, that I—"

"But I shan't insist—I never insisted. There is just as much difference between a treetoad and a cricket as there is between you and a kangaroo, and there's no call for you to go gallivanting out in the country."

"Mrs. Bowser," he stiffly replied, "I do

not like your similes. When a wife draws a comparison between a kangaroo and her husband, or even mentions them in the same breath, she can have no great respect for him. As I stated in the first place, a treetoad is not a cricket, and before midnight I will prove it to you. After that you will perhaps be a little more careful about airing your knowledge of natural history. You and that yaller-eyed cat are always anxious to butt in."

"In my time," said Mrs. Bowser, anxious to place herself right, "I have seen and handled hundreds of treetoads and crickets, and I think I ought to know the difference between them. If I made any such statement as you impute to me—and I beg leave to doubt I could—I spoke without thinking. I don't see how we came to talk of those things in March, anyway."

"The month made no sort of difference," he replied. "One can talk about huckleberries in January as well as in August. I have waited for months to prove to you that you didn't know what you were talking about, and now the time is here. When I have placed a treetoad in your right hand and a cricket in your left perhaps your eyes will detect a slight difference between them. On more than a thousand occasions during the past year you have boldly and impudently controverted my statements, and I have finally reached what may be called the dead line. After this what I say goes, or I will be a nonentity in the house and you may run things. As I may not return from my trip before midnight you need not sit up for me. Tomorrow morning will be time enough to convince you that a cricket is not a treetoad."

Realizing that Mr. Bowser had one of his "spells" on, Mrs. Bowser had no more to say. He changed into an old suit of clothes, slipped a candle and some matches into his pocket and left Mrs. Bowser and the cat sitting side by side on the front steps. After a trolley ride of three miles he found himself at the end of the line and the country before him. As he stood looking around in the twilight, a farmer who was on his way home stepped forward and inquired if he was lost or wanted to inquire about somebody.

"I came out here to look for treetoads and

crickets," replied Mr. Bowser, "and I was wondering where to go. You have such things around here, I suppose?"

"Lands o' Goshen; but what on earth do you want of 'em?"

"I want to convince my wife that one is not the other."

"Do tell! Have you got a wife that don't know a treetoad from a cricket?"

"She said they were the same thing."

"Then she must be a fool! That is, there's a fool in the fam'ly 'somewhere. I never heard of a man coming out to hunt such things just to get the better of an argument with his wife. Is the top of your head loose?"

"The top of my head, sir, is all right, and I think I can find what I want without any help from you."

"Wall, that's all right if you can, but lemme tell you one thing. If I catch you mousing around my barn or henroost to-night I'll fill you full o' birdshot, and don't you forget it! A feller who come out here a few nights ago to try and find out why bullfrogs croaked the loudest on dark nights broke into my barn and sto'e a saddle, and I ain't trustin' to what folks say any more. I'll bet your wife knows a heap more about crickets and treetoads than you do."

Mr. Bowser boiled over and wanted to bring on a head-on collision, but with a great effort he held himself and turned away. He wouldn't lick the farmer, but Mrs. Bowser should hear from him when he got back. He had wandered along the country road half a mile before he suddenly caught the voice of a cricket. A dozen of the insects began chirping at the same moment, as if to attract his especial attention, and he lighted his candle and got down on his knees to make a search. The chirping ceased at once, and hunt as closely as he would he could not find hide nor hair of one of the sly and active insects. He had covered several rods of ground when the farmer whom he had met at the terminus suddenly appeared at his elbow, accompanied by his two stalwart sons.

"Huntin' for crickets, eh?" he queried with a laugh. "Wall, if you can catch 'em by candle-light you can do better'n anybody I ever heard of, and I've know some purty smart fellers in my time. You see, a cricket ain't as big as a dog, and he knows better than a fox how to hide hisself."

"I am not asking your advice, sir," replied Mr. Bowser, as he rose up in some embarrassment.

"No, I know you ain't, but I kinder hate to see a man makin' a fool o' hisself. If you was to offer me a dollar apiece for all the crickets I could catch, the money wouldn't buy my tobacco. Bein' you are so stiff about it you can go on huntin', but you look out for that shotgun! If I find you on my land I'll pop you over same as I would a Bengal tiger. I'd have a right to, because I believe you are a dangerous man."

The farmer and his sons retired and left Mr. Bowser wishing he hadn't come. The crickets were singing again, but he realized that they were not for him. He blew out his candle and made sudden dives into the grass in the darkness, but the insects mocked him as they eluded his clutches. While he was standing and looking about him and wondering what he should do in the matter he heard the voice of a treetoad from a tree not far away. He at once advanced in the hopes to make a capture. As he stood under the tree he heard no less than five voices piping away, but he felt around in the darkness without result. Then he lighted his candle, but the noises ceased at once.

"Thought you had him, eh?" laughed the farmer, as he appeared with his sons. "Wall, I've known some purty big fools in my time, but I guess you take the cake over all. You'd better go home and ask that wife of yours to make a bran-mash for your head."

"Sir, I want no more of your interference," exclaimed Mr. Bowser, who was now mad enough to tackle an elephant.

"Oh, he don't!" sneered one of the sons.

"He wants the boot to help his case!" added the other.

"Yes, boys, I think we had better help him along on his way home," added the father. "Come on."

And then and there, with the soft, still darkness brooding over the highway, with the treetoads piping and the crickets singing, they rushed upon Mr. Bowser and thumped and punched and knocked him about. When Mr. Bowser reached a place of safety he said to himself:

"There is a big difference between a treetoad and a cricket, and I know it and all the world knows it, but if Mrs. Bowser doesn't

say anything about it in the morning I'll be hanged if I do!"



WILL LABOR EVER LEARN?

Will labor ever learn to organize first and strike afterwards instead of striking first and organizing afterwards?

This is a lesson taught by the recent strike of the meat packers in Chicago. It is not true that the loss of that strike proved the weakness of organized labor. On the contrary, it proved the weakness of unorganized labor, even when heroically assisted by trade unionism.

It is not true that the meat packers were organized. Their unionism was not worthy of the name. A man is not a union man because he joined the union last night.

A mob of union men with cards on which the ink is still wet, is not a union any more than a pile of bricks is a house.

When Oliver Cromwell started out to thrash King Charles, he took a body of men, drilled them until no army on earth could defeat them. Then he went on strike against King Charles, and the king lost the strike and his head to boot.

When "Mad Anthony" Wayne set out to thrash the Indians in western Pennsylvania, he took a body of men out into the forest, and kept them there for six months. When he had them tougher than hemlock and keener than wild cats, he led them against the Indians and swept their villages off the map.

The day has gone by when a strike could be won by a crowd and a half dozen fists in the air. Numbers alone won't help you to win a strike any more than putting on six pair of breeches will help you to win a foot race.

What can you expect of a union that can't get twenty members to a business meeting?

What can you expect of a union when it's like pulling teeth to collect dues?

What can you expect of a union when the five or six members who understand unionism don't care enough about it to explain it to the others, and when the others don't care enough about it to listen?

What can you expect of a union when the rank and file sit in the wagon and expect the officers of the union to pull them up the hill of prosperity?

Unionism is a big subject. I have been studying it for twelve years, and I don't

know it all yet. But one fact that I am sure of is this—the cure for weak unionism is strong unionism.

In every case during the past year, in Chicago and Colorado especially, the men who went on strike were practically unorganized men. They were Italians and Huns and Poles who knew little or nothing of unionism until after the strike began.

The wages of the meat packers and of the Colorado miners being forced down to the point of chattel slavery, the men cried out in their misery and the trade union organizers sprang to help them.

It was non-unionism that brought the Chicago and Colorado workers down to less than \$7 a week. Don't forget that. And it was unionism that tried to pull them up. Don't forget that.

If the crude mass of untrained laborers, weighed down by rascally politicians, and a horde of scabs, could not be lifted up to the level of unionism, don't blame the heroic few who tried to do the job.

A strike should always be a last resort. It is as necessary to have in reserve as a revolver in the Philippines; but it is always a gun that shoots at both ends.

If a body of wage earners is being unfairly treated it should begin to prepare for a strike. It should close up since the official its ranks and begin to hold educational meetings. It should raise its dues and pile up a strike fund.

It should hire the best lawyers in the city. In industrial battles lawyers are like cannon. You can't fight without them and the bigger your guns the better.

It should subsidize the daily papers if possible. This can generally be done by putting a \$10 notice of union meetings in the paper once a week. With a little diplomacy, newspapers come cheap.

It should get ready and then wait for the best time. What union can hope to win when there is an army of unemployed outside the factory doors?

There is no better motto for a labor union than the motto of the Roman general Fabius—"Be patient until the proper time comes, and when you strike, strike hard."

During the past year the unions in the building trades in New York City have almost wrecked themselves by ordering a series of half-baked strikes. The man who led the labor parade last year was afterward

convicted of extortion and the man who led the parade this year is now being held for the same offense.

How can a trade union hope to win public sympathy when it flounders into a strike with tainted leaders and an empty treasury? This is the straight question which the labor press must keep before the unions.

The ideal union is the one which secures the highest wages and the shortest day by fewest strikes.

A leader who keeps his union always on the firing line is a wrecker. His aim is sure to be either glory or boodle, and not the welfare of his union.

We all need to have a larger idea of what a union should be. As long as thousands of men are not willing to pay more than \$6 a year to their union, they may expect to be a cheap and shoddy affair.

A trade union is not a raffle where you put in ten cents and hope to get out a gold watch. It is a business organization, which gives you back value for all that you put in.

Everything worth while takes time and money. You can't educate the masses by saying "Hurrah, boys!" To unionize the working people is, as Carlyle said, the "greatest task in the world."—Herbert N. Casson, in the Car Worker.



A FRIEND'S UNFOUNDED FEARS.

The head of Hull House, the leading social settlement of Chicago and the United States, Miss Jane Addams, has contributed an article in the North American Review, on "The Present Crisis in Trade Union Morals." Miss Addams is one of organized labor's sincerest and staunchest friends, and anything she says upon the subject of unionism—its principles, methods, objects, activities—is worthy of careful and sympathetic consideration.

There is much in the article which is very complimentary to the labor movement, and the highest compliments are unconscious. Miss Addams expects much from organized and federated labor; her standards of conduct and character, with reference to labor, are high indeed.

Thus, declaring that "there is undoubted evidence that many unions are suffering from the present low standard of public morality, and share the more brutal doctrine of commercialism which makes a man resolve 'to get there,' despite obstacles from

without or scruples from within," Miss Addams says:

"It is indeed cold comfort to say that the methods of labor organizations are 'no worse' than the methods adopted by certain organizations of capital. If a small body of men become so absolutely engrossed in making money that they disregard public rights, that they bribe and browbeat railroads from the function of common carriers to that of grantors of favored rates—that is certainly deplorable; but, after all, not so deplorable as when a large body of workmen disregard public rights and involve the honor and moral standard of many of their fellows."

We have said before, and we repeat it now, that political, social, and industrial movements should in fairness be judged by their best, not by their worst aspects and representatives. Trade union morality is higher than business morality or political morality, when properly and justly viewed, as Miss Addams should know.

Miss Addams herself recognizes that not the "higher classes," but the masses of "untrained" workingmen are "intrusted with the difficult task of industrial amelioration and adjustment," and that the unions, "which are the organized expression of that effort, are the most significant organizations in our midst." We venture to say that there is no crisis in the morals of these "most significant organizations," and that whatever crisis there is, is in the morals of society as a whole.

The unions are doing the work of society; in Miss Addams' words they are intrusted with the task of social amelioration. Their methods must be governed by circumstances, but no method which really promotes the welfare of union labor can possibly injure any other class.

In the controversy over the "closed shop"—we are glad to see that Miss Addams prefers the term "contract shop," one being much fairer and more accurate, though for this very reason it does not suit the plutocratic press and hypocritical element among the employers—we can not argue with Miss Addams that the employers appeal to "ethical standards" while labor makes a business-like proposition pure and simple.

The union shop proposition is not only business-like, but it is also moral.

The employers who denounce it as a violation of the workman's freedom and the prin-

ciples of equal opportunity are either insincere or superficial.

The union shop rests on the freedom of contract, or individual liberty. There is no greater element of "monopoly" in it than in any other contract for services or materials. If you give work to A, you can not give the same work to B. Has B any grievance? Would it not be ridiculous for him to object to the contract in the name of equality?

The opposition to the union shop is simply opposition to collective bargaining, and Miss Addams herself says that it is difficult to understand why business men have been so reluctant to concede to unions the right of collective bargaining.

Collective bargaining implies collective responsibility, and responsibility means the union or "contract" shop.

How can union men undertake to control the work and conduct of outsiders?

There is no blow at idealism in the union shop. There would be if the unions were close corporations, monopolies, aristocracies. But are they not working day and night to extend their influence to convert new men, to organize all their fellows?

With all respect to Miss Addams, there is no "crisis in trade union morals." The labor movement, like all other things, adapts itself to changing conditions; but in all essentials it is as idealistic today as it ever was. It is more practical because of the experience acquired, but "practical" is not interchangeable with "corrupt" or "immoral" or "narrowly selfish."—Samuel Gompers.



AN ENORMOUS POWER.

The general membership of trade unions have so far failed to fully comprehend the enormous power that is contained in their purchasing capacity, a power which, if intellectually applied, would soon establish by peaceful methods the conditions which today they often fail to secure for themselves by resorting to the strike.

A conservative estimate of the number of organized wage earners and the amount they earn and of necessity spend shows in a truly startling manner the tremendous power they could wield if their wages were always spent after they had given due thought to their best interests. Taking the 2,250,000 members of trades unions and basing their wages at \$1.50 per day for 300 days in the year, we find that this gives them a purchasing

strength of \$3,234,824.28 per day, \$19,471,153.84 per week and a grand total of \$1,012,500,000 per year. This sum—so great that it is difficult and well nigh impossible to appreciate its influence—if used to pay rent for homes built by union labor and in purchasing the necessities of life that were manufactured or produced by organized workmen, would soon work a revolution in every industry in the land.

Until the workman has learned that every dollar spent for an article that was made by non-union labor is an injury to himself and his fellow workmen he has failed to discern one of the most powerful methods of improving his condition that are placed in his hands.—Iron Molders' Journal.



ALL SHARE THE BENEFITS.

Every unionist has often heard the remark, "Unions are no good or do not accomplish anything," voiced by workers who refuse to become members. Naturally the statement cannot be substantiated, for intelligence concedes labor unions to be some good. The remark hides, rather than expresses, their belief and furnishes a slipping-out place. The only real justification for the remark, coming from workers, that unions do not do any good is actually the good unions have done—the fact that unions do do good—the fact that the unorganized enjoys the good the unions secured. It is strange, nevertheless true, that were it not for the fact that unions have done a great deal of good, the above remark would never be heard.

Because the general benefits secured by organized labor have been equally enjoyed by all labor, and the benefits of the struggle of particular unions have been shared, although, perhaps, to a lesser extent, by the unorganized of that craft, a portion of the unorganized satisfies themselves that such benefits were voluntary—that by something of the nature of a miracle wages were increased, hours lessened, and conditions of labor improved when and where before wages and conditions had a downward and hours of labor an upward tendency.

If it were possible to suddenly reduce organized labor to complete impotency or uselessness, the value and necessity of unions to the unorganized workers would be speedily made apparent to them. The labor movement, like all humanizing movements, can not deny its benefits to any one. The mean-

est and lowest human creature must share in them.

Whether an individual or millions of individuals participate in the work, remains indifferent or opposes it, they one and all are bound to share in its benefits.

Progress has been continually fought by the individual. He has utilized every means within his power to defeat its onward course or deflect it away from him only to later enjoy its fruits. So it is with the labor movement. A portion of the workers will oppose it because they do not know any better, and others who do know better, but whose immediate selfishness overshadows future opportunities, and others will remain indifferent, content to accept the benefits. Nevertheless, labor unions will progress toward the attainment of their objects, organization of the workers will continue to gradually embrace the unorganized, while its opponents and those who are indifferent will diminish.

If organized labor could exclude the unorganized from the enjoyment of any and all of its benefits, the opponents and those who remain indifferent among the unorganized would quickly be brought into its ranks. Unfortunately and fortunately, organized labor can not do this.—Shoe Workers' Journal.



UNIONS UNIONIZE MEN.

At a "smoker" in Chicago, a few days since, Mr. Ethelbert Stewart was called on for a three-minute rejoinder to what had amounted to a running fire of criticism of the make-up and conduct of trades unions, by a body of employers and their attorneys, especially the latter. The general trend of discussion can be easily seen by the nature of Mr. Stewart's remarks, which are here reproduced:

The "rabble" will learn how to use or abuse power by seeing it used or abused.

The teamsters in the Chicago teamsters' union are the same teamsters who have been in the business here for years, abused, mistreated, underpaid, over-worked, treated like dogs by their employers, the police, the street car companies, and the public. They were not a "high-handed lot of brigands," else why did the respectable gentlemen employ them?

"The unions unionize the men they find in the industry or the occupation."

Mitchell unionizes the men he finds in the mines; the coal operators, not Mitchell, dic-

tate the membership of the miners' union and fix its character by the character of the men they hire. The waiters in Chicago were represented as "the very settlin's of hell" when they became unionized; they were the same waiters the restaurants and hotels had been employing for years. Jere Sullivan never selected one of them. But you say they are all right till they get the power that unionism gives them. The ignorant imitate; they use power as they see it used; abuse it as they see it abused.

If you who are wise, learned, and respectable want to see power used wisely by the rabble, set one, just one, but for God's sake, set one example. Besides, since it is you, the employers, who dictate the membership of trade unions by your selection of employes, had you not better give a thought to that when you employ? The unions have no connection with steamship companies, no entangling alliances with Ellis Island or New York padrones; no trade union leaders since time began ever sent word to a saloon-keeping employment agency to "ship us four hundred members to join our local today." But employers get this shipment installed in an industry, and when it becomes essential to organize that industry all those fellows you had shipped in in cattle cars must in the very nature of things be taken into the union, because you have got them in the industry. The union has no choice in the matter; it simply must.

Now, if your employes, your industry, is to be unionized, and the character of that union membership is ultimately dictated by you as employers, ought you not have a little thought for the future in this matter of employment.

You are building this Frankenstein yourselves, gentlemen. You are constructing it bone and blood and flesh tissue. The union simply gives it life, and that the American workingman must do to prevent it from killing him.



An incident which the labor press is making capital out of happened recently in Dayton, Ohio, and is reproduced from the daily newspapers of that city. Two young men, Frank Wassenich and Theodore Teague, were employed by the Dayton Manufacturing Company, of which John J. Kirby is vice-president and organizer of D. M. Parry's Citizens' Alliance, "to protect independent work-

ingmen from the onslaughts of trade unions." These two young men were arrested for stealing brass from the company, and at the trial the Dayton Daily News says: "When arraigned before Judge Sullivan in the criminal court Wednesday morning, both pleaded guilty. They admitted that they had been stealing brass for some time, and had been selling it to junk dealers. They stated that they would not offend again, and offered in extenuation of their crime that they earned only \$4 per week each, which was not enough to pay their board. Both had been employed at the factory three years. The court informed the prisoners that they could be sent to the workhouse each for a term of sixty days, but in view of their good conduct, he would fine them \$20 each instead." Mr. Kirby is the gentleman who addressed the Toronto Employers' Association about a year ago, using the terms "union devils" and "union brutes" and "honest workingmen do not need unions; they can safely leave themselves in the hands of fair employers to do right by them, instead of joining unions to secure what they call a living wage."—Toronto Herald.



ISN'T IT SO—

That a trades union is the only organization that represents nothing but the mechanics and laborers?

That it is the only organization that pays benefits to its members when out of work?

That it is the only organization that persistently and continually fights for the employment of the father and the non-employment of the child?

That it is the only organization that the working people can apply to with any right to demand protection against unscrupulous competing sweat-shop employers and speculating contractors?

That it is the only organization that employs an agent to devote his entire time to finding employment for the unemployed and to adjust differences between workman and employer?

That is the only organization that does not demand the passing of a physical examination to entitle its sick and disabled to disability benefits, and its dead a burial or death benefit?

That it is the only organization that furnishes a publication with free columns to its members, through which the different

callings and classes throughout the country may exchange ideas and ventilate abuses or advocate changes necessary for their advancement, comfort and prosperity?

That it is the only organization that prohibits its members from supplanting other working men and women at lower wages or any kind of inferior conditions?

If you have never given this thought, it is time to do it now, whether you are a union man, a non-union man, a scab or an employer.—L. W. Tilden.



Broken Hearted.

A lady had just lost her husband. A gentleman living next door, on calling to see her, found her, to his great surprise, playing on the harp and said: "Dear me! I expected to find you in deep distress."

"Ah," the lady pathetically replied, "you should have seen me yesterday."—Arlequin.



ALWAYS WEAR YOUR BUTTON.

Always wear your button, boys, where it can be seen,

Never feel ashamed of it, for it shows a record clean.

Should you go upon the street, be it day or night,

When your button can be seen, we know that you're all right.

It's not so very long ago, as we all remember well,

When both the horse and teamsters were always catching h—l.

But now since we are organized, respect to us is shown,

And horse and man are getting now what really is our own.

Don't feel ashamed to wear it, boys, it will be a friend to you,

And on the first of every month there's another new one due.

So always try and get it, boys, and thus be up to date,

Don't put it off from time to time or else you may be late.

I've been teaming now for many years, and have had my ups and downs;

I've never had much comfort until the button I found;

So here's to our union, our officers and boys;

Let's hope in larger numbers our union it will rise.

—Thos. Hesdon.



SENSE AND NONSENSE

The training which makes men happiest in themselves also makes them most serviceable to others.—Ruskin.

✧ ✧ ✧

To have a respect for ourselves guides our morals and to have a deference for others governs our manners.—Sternè.

✧ ✧ ✧

A Washington county (Me.) editor writes: "One of our newly married young ladies kneads bread with her gloves on. The editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on; he needs it with his pants on, and unless the delinquent readers of this old rag of freedom pay up soon we will need bread without a darn thing on."

✧ ✧ ✧

A Fulton, Kas., minister consoled a bereaved husband as follows: "My brother, I know that you are compelled to mourn the loss of this one who was your companion and partner in life. But I would console you with the assurance that there is another who sympathizes with you and seeks to embrace you in the arms of unfailing love." To this the bereaved man replied by asking, as he gazed through tears into the minister's face, "What's her name?"

✧ ✧ ✧

The artist was of the impressionist school. He had just given the last touches to a purple and blue canvas when his wife came into his studio.

"My dear," said he, "this is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for."

"Why not call it 'Home?'" she said, after a long look.

"'Home!' Why?"

"Because there's no place like it," she replied, meekly.

✧ ✧ ✧

Permission and Advice.

A prominent New York Congressman used to tell about his encounter with a Washington newsboy on his first visit to that city. A stranger in the city, the Congressman naturally found some difficulty in finding his way about. Seeing an alert looking newsboy standing on the corner, he said to him, "My boy, I want to go to the White House."

"Very well," replied the lad patronizingly; "you may go, but don't stay more than half an hour."

The Drawback.

Madge—"Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?"

Dolly—"I suppose so, but it's just awful being engaged to one."

✧ ✧ ✧

Worth Something.

"You haven't forgotten that \$5 you owe me, have you?"

"Oh, no! I still have it in mind."

"Well, for goodness sake, don't lose your mind."

✧ ✧ ✧

As to Scriblet's Fame.

"Scriblet has turned out a great quantity of stuff with his pen, but has he ever written anything that will endure?"

"I think he has. I have several of his promissory notes in my possession which I expect to hand down to posterity just as he gave them to me."

✧ ✧ ✧

Proper Precaution.

The poetess of passion, having cornered the editor, started to read the "little thing" which she had brought for his consideration. "I am aflame," she began, "aflame with the fire of love.

In my bosom, tumultuous, seething, there"—

"Just a moment, please," he interrupted, "till I give the signal for our fire drill."

✧ ✧ ✧

One On the Clerk.

Mike Clancy entered a jeweler's store and asked to see some mantel clocks. The obliging clerk brought out one that struck the fancy of Mike.

"And will yez be after telling me what yez ask for the likes of that?"

"Twenty-five dollars."

"Twenty-five dollars? Holy banana's. Fer a little thing like that; \$25? And what is ther so wonderful about that bit of a clock, will yez tell me?"

"Certainly," said the clerk. "This is an eight-day clock."

"And phwat is that?" asked Mike.

"Why, it goes eight days without winding."

"So much as that? B'gorry, there's one thing I'd like to be asking yez. If that bit of a clock goes eight days without winding, how long, for the love of heaven, will it go if yez wind it?"—Ex.



The universe pays every man in his own coin; if you smile, it smiles upon you in return; if you frown, you will be frowned at; if you sing, you will be invited into gay company; if you think, you will be entertained by thinkers; and if you love the world and earnestly seek for the good that is therein, you will be surrounded by loving friends, and nature will pour into your lap the treasures of the earth.—U. W. Zimmerman.

* * *

The little ills of life are the hardest to bear, as we all very well know.

The truest honor is the manly confession of wrong; and the best courage to avoid temptation.

Hearts as brave and resolute as ever beat in the breast of any wit or poet sicken and break daily in the vain endeavor and unavailing struggle against life's difficulty.

Every star above shines by itself; and each individual heart of ours goes on brightening with its own hopes, burning with its own desires and quivering with its own pain.—Thackeray.

* * *

Madison, Wis.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I write to say that Brother Faley and Brother Staz have worked so hard for our local that I think they should be heard from. They have done all the work of the local; that is, so far as holding the local together is concerned, and Brother Faley is still with us and has gotten us to the front. We have over one hundred members in our local and I will say that they are all in good standing according to the reports at our last meeting.

The people thought when we organized we would not last long, but we have been organized now going on three years and are getting stronger all the time, but we still keep our shoulder to the wheel.

Fraternally yours,

D. WILSON, Local 442.

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 206, held a rousing meeting at Alexander's Hall on the evening of January 11 and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Clarence Morgan.

Vice-President—Harold Moler.

Secretary-Treasurer—Emil R. Hegg.

Recording Secretary—T. E. Jackson.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. Shannon.

Conductor—Henry Baker.

Warden—Frank E. Rivers.

Trustee for Three Years—H. Baker.

Delegates to Trades and Labor Council—H. M. Benson, Wm. Shannon and Emil R. Hegg.

Yours fraternally,

WM. SHANNON, Cor. Sec'y.

* * *

Boise, Idaho.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to let you know that Local No. 396 is still in the ring and is still fighting its way to the front. We had a smoker at our last regular meeting and all enjoyed themselves. We elected new officers for the year as follows:

President—C. C. Wilson.

Vice-President—Geo. W. Hunt.

Corresponding Secretary—G. W. Cooper.

Secretary-Treasurer—C. E. Garver.

Business Agent—J. H. G. Smith.

Delegates to Trade and Labor Council—C. E. Garver, J. H. G. Smith, G. W. Hunt, G. W. Cooper and J. H. Belk.

Wishing all unions success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. E. GARVER.

* * *

Cincinnati, O.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As secretary-elect of the Cincinnati Joint Council, it gives me pleasure to report as follows:

On Thursday, January 19, our Council held its regular meeting and among other things elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Henry Elfring.

Vice-President—Albert Weiss.

Secretary-Treasurer—Chas. Gibb.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—J. E. Longstreet.

Trustees—Chas. Schneider, Frank Bimmerle, Chas. Edmonds.

Some good resolutions were adopted and I hope that we will be in a position to do better work in the future.

J. E. LONGSTREET, Cor. Sec'y.

❖ ❖ ❖

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I beg leave to contribute a few lines to our worthy Magazine.

I being Recording Secretary and correspondent of the Teamsters' Joint Council of St. Louis and vicinity, deem it necessary to inform our readers as to the condition of our Council as it is today. I wish to state that we have elected new officers and all members are going to work with renewed energy.

Our Council during the past year has been somewhat run down, but I am glad to say at this time we are getting right to the point where the Council should be. During the past two or three months we have been urging all locals that their delegates must attend the meetings, and when we find a Local that is not attending to its duty in the Council, we immediately appoint a committee to visit the Local and find out where the trouble is. I must state that all the Locals are beginning to wake up and it is about time, for we are aware that the employers have been wide-awake during the past year. I know that the various Locals are beginning to feel the benefit of being affiliated with the Council and all delegates are now doing their best to help make the St. Louis Joint Council one of the best in the country.

Following are the newly elected officers who are teamsters that have brains and intend to use them in making the teamsters of St. Louis enjoy some of the conditions which they deserve:

F. Hener, President.

G. Melick, Vice-President.

F. Humle, Secretary-Treasurer.

C. J. McPherson, Recording Secretary.

Geo. Denny, R. Zager, H. Steinbugge, Trustees.

A. L. St. Clair, Conductor.

J. Higgins, Warden.

I also wish to state that Bro. M. J. Dwyer was with us at our last regular meeting and gave us some good advice in regards to running the Council. Brother Dwyer has worked hard for all the Locals in St. Louis and I must state that he is always as "welcome as the flowers in May" at our meetings. Trusting you will find space in the Magazine for these few lines, and wishing yourself and members of the I. B. of T. success, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. J. McPHERSON, Secretary,

Teamsters' Joint Council.

❖ ❖ ❖

Petersburg, Ind.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish space in your Magazine for a few lines to tell the members of the different Locals that while we are away down here in old Pike county we are holding together all right. Although we have no work just now on account of the bad weather, we will be out in full bloom in the spring and will shine red if things do not go a little our way this time when we make contract with the rock road contractors, for we have elected good officers, and good officers are usually the life of any Local, and I feel that they will see that things go right. Just now our work is cut short; just a little coal hauling is all we have to do at present, but we are in shape to pay the per capita tax for our members in good standing and exempt them from dues for three months, and this pleases the boys. Yes, we pleased the boys the other night and surprised some of the business men, as you will see by the following article which appeared in our paper in regard to our banquet:

Teamsters' Banquet.

One of the most enjoyable gatherings of the season was the banquet given by the Teamsters' Union at their hall Saturday night. There were about one hundred and fifty present. Two long tables extending almost the entire length of the room were loaded down with the good things for the inner man. The occasion was opened with prayer by Rev. Tidrick, and the evening was

spent in social conversation. Good music was furnished, and at a late hour the Rev. Tidrick closed the evening's exercises by prayer and all departed for their homes. The Republican returns thanks for a bountiful supply of cake from the spread.

The newly elected officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—W. F. Chambers.

Vice-President—Hiram Gentry.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. F. Conrad.

Recording Secretary—Bud Marsee.

Warden—Elmer Butler.

Conductor—John Kunkle.

Trustees—Charles Smith, Dave Dennem, Joe Grable.

This union is in fine shape financially, they having something like \$400 in the treasury and are exempt from dues for the next three months. They have a membership of about seventy-five.

We give smokers every once in a while and find that it is a good thing, as it brings the members to the meetings and in that way strengthens our Local.

Hoping to have something better next time, and with best wishes to our other Locals, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN F. CONRAD,

Secretary Local No. 369.

St. Louis, Mo., January 30, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a statement of the work done by me during January:

I spent from the 1st to the 18th examining books and looking after the affairs of our locals in New Orleans. I attended all of their meetings and instructed them in regard to keeping their books and stamping due books, also organized a Joint Council. I believe they will do better in the future, as for some time they have been going backward, but are now taking more of an interest and I believe will do better.

On the 20th I arrived in St. Louis and received a telegram from General President Shea to proceed to St. Joseph, Mo. On arriving there I found twenty-two members of Local No. 189 locked out by four of the employers of that city because they would



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Mention this magazine.

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OFFICERS:

FRANK L. POWELL, President.

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ANDREW SMITH, Vice-Pres.

GWYNN F. PATTERSON, Ass't Cashier.

H. W. MOORE, Cashier.

Federal Union Surety Company

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Writes the Surety Bonds on the General Executive
Officers and the Local Officers of the

International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Write Directly to this Company for Applications

not destroy their books and throw their buttons away.

I together with a committee proceeded to see the employers and arrange a meeting. I went to the St. Joe Transfer Company first and they agreed to meet us at 8 o'clock on the 24th and told us we could use their names to the others. Eight of them agreed to be at the meeting, but when the time came they held a meeting of their own and refused to meet us. They have been after our members, offering them \$2.50 per day if they will destroy their books, which they have refused to do and up to this time there is no change.

On the 27th I arrived in St. Louis and with Brother McPherson went to the Transfer Company and had an agreement signed for Local No. 754. In the evening I attended the meeting of the Joint Council and elected new officers, who are very conservative men and will be the means of strengthening our organization.

Hoping that this will be satisfactory, and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

M. J. DWYER,
Second Vice-President.

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As correspondent of the Piano Moving Teamsters, Local No. 728, I wish to call your attention to the following officers who were elected at our last meeting:

President—H. Smith.
Vice-President—J. Long.
Secretary-Treasurer—F. Barrow.
Recording-Secretary—J. Boss.
Trustee—P. Downs.
Correspondent—C. Crandell.

As this is the first time that anything from our local has appeared in our Magazine, I wish to call your attention to Brother Frank Barrow, who, on account of his untiring efforts and jovial disposition, was re-elected by acclamation.

The retiring officers received many thanks for their good work during the past year.

Yours fraternally,

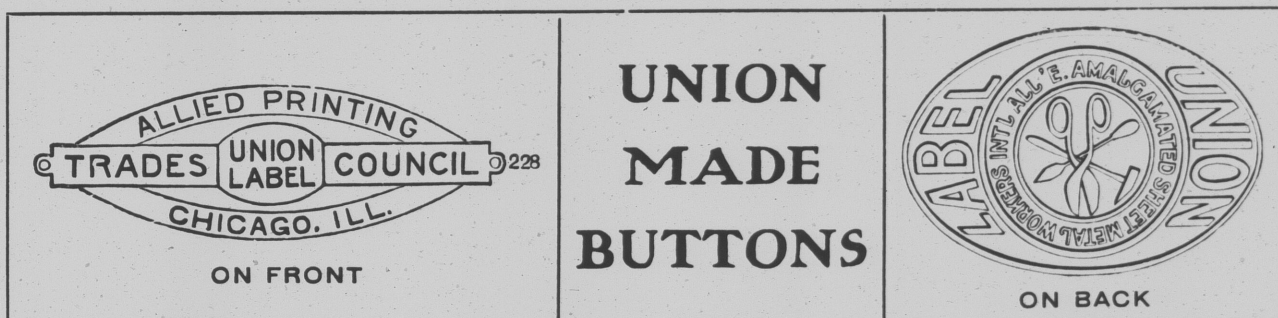
CALEB CRANDELL.

Chicago, Ill., January 18, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As a special request

UNION THROUGHOUT



WE USE ONLY UNION PARTS

**THESE TWO LABELS GUARANTEE THAT THE BUTTON WHICH BEARS
THEM IS UNION THROUGHOUT**

TO ORGANIZED LABOR:—

Is your Monthly Button Union made? Do you know that the Allied Printing Trades Council label on the front represents but one-tenth the cost of the button? Do you know anything about the other nine-tenths? Our buttons are UNION THROUGHOUT—ten tenths Union. They bear both the above labels, and we guarantee them all Union. Another point—Promptness. We deliver buttons the 20th for succeeding month.

A Union man should wear a button that is Union throughout and should wear it on the first day of the month. He can do both these if you order from us. Send in your order by mail; it will receive prompt attention. Address

LOW & RIDER, BUTTON MANUFACTURERS
and Printers for Unions

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Automatic-7926

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

I would like to ask you to put a few words in the Teamsters' Magazine asking that all union laboring men throughout the country when buying goods in the retail stores have their goods delivered. When the stores do not have their own wagons they send them by the express wagons, and, of course, when there is more delivering to be done there is of course more demand for teamsters. Having been employed as driver on the pick-up wagon for years in the down town district, I have noticed that the poor class of people always carry their goods home while the wealthier class always have them sent. It does not cost the buyer a cent more when making the purchase to have it sent, as usually when you are through making your purchase the clerk will say, will you take it along or have it sent? Therefore, I believe that every union man should say send my goods to my home and give his address.

This city has a well-equipped suburban and city express delivery service and hundreds of our members are employed by it. We have secured contracts with all of these companies providing for union wages. But the union working people of the city can make it easier for us if they will insist that their goods be delivered. We will get the work and receive more pay and steady employment for all of our members. I wish to say that our local will thank anyone who remembers this when shopping.

HARRY LAPP,
Local No. 725.

Chicago, Ill., January 27, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Following is a little story for the Magazine:

During the recent strike at the stock yards a strike-breaker entered a butcher shop in that vicinity to purchase a calf's head. As the butcher was about to wrap it up for him the customer noticed the union shop card hanging close by. "Say, is that a union calf's head?" he asked. "Yes, sir," answered the clerk. "Well, I am not a union man, and I don't want union meat set upon my table," said the customer. "Very well. I can make it non-union in a few minutes," said the meat man, picking it up and retiring to the back room. He returned in a short while and laid the head on the counter, with the remark "it's all right now." "Well, what

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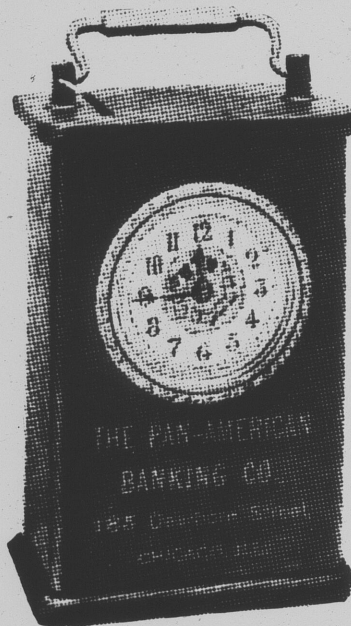
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**THE PAN-AMERICAN
BANKING CO.,** 185 DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO.

\$50 STARTS A CHECKING ACCOUNT.

did you do to make it non-union," asked the prospective buyer. "Why," said the clerk, answering slowly, "I took the brains out of it."

Fraternally yours,

THOS. BARRY.



Steubenville, Ohio.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It does me good to let you know that Local No. 359 is still in the ring. Well, you know that nearly everyone turns over a new leaf on New Year's day and I am glad to say that all of the brothers of our Local have turned new leaves and are working like good fellows always do, since

the first meeting this year when the new officers took their seats. We have had two, three and four candidates each meeting night. On our next meeting night, February 3d, we will have six candidates to ride the goat. Then we will have just about all the men in our town who do any driving. I think old Steubenville is about the strongest union town you can find. We have now about thirty-nine or forty locals here, and we all get along without a word from any one. Although driving has been a little slow this winter the prospects are brightening up and we look for all we can do in the spring. The brothers of our local have been sticking



AN UNUSUAL PROPOSITION

Read
Carefully

Who Am I?

I am President of and own the majority of shares of a \$25,000 Incorporated Tailoring Company at Madison Street and the Chicago River—doing business of about \$100,000 this year (started in 1900). Among my stockholders is a bank president and a treasurer of a wholesale grocery company, and many others of like standing. Will be glad to have you call and note the volume of our business, and inspect our light and commodious quarters on the river front.

A New Plan

I am also organizing a "Co-Op. \$22.00 SUIT COMPANY"—that is to sell suits or overcoats for \$22.00. These suits, owing to my opportunities for buying and making, will cost the Company about \$15.00, yet being *all wool of fine quality and well made* (with a try on first in the rough to insure a fit), could not be turned out by any merchant tailor for less than \$30.00.

The capital stock of this new Company will be \$9,990, divided into 666 shares of \$15 each. I will own the majority of the shares, and will be President and Manager. These shares are offered for sale, payable cash in full, or as follows: in three monthly payments of \$5.00 each.

Rare Opportunities for Stockholders

Each stockholder can buy all clothes at cost plus 10 per cent. In other words, a suit (the regular suits only—no uniforms considered) costing the Company \$15.00 will cost the stockholder \$16.50—the same to the public would cost \$22.00.

Furthermore it is agreed each stockholder shall receive \$2.00 commission on each suit or overcoat order secured from an outsider *through his efforts*—the Company selling the same at the regular price of \$22.00.

You Can Use Share of Stock as a Deposit

Also, if at any time a stockholder, not having the ready cash and having paid for his share of stock in full, wishes to purchase on time, can, upon depositing his share of stock and \$1.50 with the Company as deposit, get the suit at cost—

plus the 10 per cent. and interest at 6 per cent. But said suit or overcoat must be paid for in full with interest in 90 days, or it is understood the share of stock and cash deposited reverts back to the Company.

I Personally Guarantee 7 per Cent. Interest

In addition I personally guarantee to each stockholder 7 per cent. interest during the first two years, if no dividend is declared during that period.

Stock, of Course, Is Transferable

Should you at any time feel it a necessity to sell your stock to a friend, such sale gives the buyer the same benefits as you had when you were a stockholder.

If you are interested, call or subscribe by mail at once.

JAS. F. STILES.

President of Jas. F. Stiles & Co.,
Fine Custom Tailors

283-285 East Madison St., cor. Madison St.
and Chicago River.

TELEPHONES: Auto 6070; Main 1707.

Bank references; also ask:

(1) Pres. Shea of your union;

(2) Mr. Daniel Furman of your union, how we have pleased them.

P. S.—Of course, it is understood that no one has to limit himself to purchasing a suit or overcoat selling at \$22.00—that price being the most popular has simply been selected as a basis. We have at all times suits or overcoats in work ranging to sell from \$22.00 to \$50.00, and we always have a large variety to show of such goods and are prepared to make the same accordingly, and will allow the foregoing proposition to apply accordingly—but all above \$22 must be paid in cash upon receipt of clothes.

All Our Garments Contain the Union Label.

If you are in position to secure us subscribers for stock will pay you a commission. Mention this Magazine.

to the wheel and pushing things along, and I am glad to say we have been pretty lucky this winter so far. Everybody is enjoying good health with one or two exceptions.

This is about all I can say at this time and with best wishes to all the members of the I. B. of T. Fraternally yours,

E. W. BUCY,

Recording Secretary Local No. 359.

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Buffalo, N. Y., January 31, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, General President and Editor,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a statement of the cities visited and the work done by me since my last report. On January 3d, I left Chicago for London, Ont., where I found that our local had about gone out of business. I then went to Hamilton and found that our two locals there had not held a meeting for some time. I got the officers together and had a meeting and they assured me that they would do all in their power to get the members together this spring but that at present it was useless to waste the time. I then went to Niagara Falls, and out of five locals I found but two; that of the beer drivers and general teamsters. While the beer drivers' local is small let me say that they have all of the beer drivers in the city organized. From the 8th to the 15th I worked between Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and since that date I have worked in Buffalo, with the exception of the week of the 23d, when I attended the meeting of the Executive Board. After the meeting of the board I returned to Buffalo where I will remain for a short time and hope to be able to give a good account of the boys in Buffalo in my next report, but at present they are in bad shape and all because of lack of interest by the members, and depending upon the officers to do all the work.

I might say, that on my way to Indianapolis I stopped in Cleveland and met some of the members of Locals No. 96 and No. 210, who informed me that these locals are just beginning to recover from the late strike and are on the increase and hope to be able to give a good account of themselves before long.

Trusting that this explanation will be satisfactory to you and the members of the I. B. of T., I am, Fraternally yours,

CHAS. ROBB,

Fourth Vice-President.

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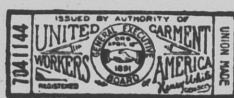
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OBITUARY

East St. Louis, Ill., January 19, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At our last regular meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother Mont Hayes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this their great sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That we spread a copy of this resolution on our records; that a copy be sent to our Magazine for publication and a copy to the family of our deceased brother.

Fraternally yours,

LOUIS BUSEKRUS, Rec. Sec.



Buffalo, N. Y., January 27, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The following resolutions were adopted at the last regular meeting of Local 158, Individual Coach Owners' Union, I. B. of T.:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Edward Van Valkenberg, our Brother and Vice-President, and

Whereas, The sad taking away was so sudden and unexpected that not even his own family or friends were prepared for such a sad blow; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family in this their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Union; also a copy sent to the family and a copy sent to our Official Magazine for publication.

WM. H. LEGG,

JOHN SUTTON,

WM. BONEBERG,

Committee.



Mt. Clemens, Mich., January 12, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—At our last regular meeting Local No. 251 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Being, Maker and Taker of all things to remove from our midst our worthy Brother Thomas Cook; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his

wife and family in this their hour of great sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to our Magazine; one to the family of our deceased brother, and that we drape our charter for thirty days, also that we spread a copy of same on our records.

BURTON ALLOR,

GEO. FLORCEL,

CHAS. VANATTER,

BURT BENTON,

Committee.

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| 2. Wire Cutter | 5. Wire Pliers | 8. Alligator Wrench |
| 3. Hoof Hook | 6. Screw-driver | 9. Screw Bit |

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Are built for practical use, not filled with knicknacks, as is the case with most combination knives. Especial care is taken to make the knife sufficiently strong for use of **Teamsters**, all rivets being countersunk. The temper is drawn in screwdriver and point of awl to prevent either from breaking. It is no more clumsy or awkward to carry in the pocket than an ordinary three-bladed knife. The blades are made of the best 85 carbon cutler's steel and tempered to withstand hard usage.

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March 1905

MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS.





THE CHILDREN WE KEEP

BY MRS. E. V. WILSON.

The children kept coming one by one,
Till the boys were five and the girls were three,
And the big brown house was alive with fun,
From the basement floor to the old roof tree.
Like garden flowers the little ones grew,
Nurtured and trained with tenderest care;
Warmed by love's sunshine, bathed in dew,
They blossomed into beauty rare.

But one of the boys grew weary one day,
And leaning his head on his mother's breast,
He said, "I am tired and can not play;
Let me sit awhile on your knee and rest."
She cradled him close to her fond embrace,
She hushed him to sleep with her sweetest song,
And rapturous love still lightened his face
When his spirit had joined the heavenly throng.

Then the eldest girl, with her thoughtful eyes,
Who stood where the "brook and river meet,"
Stole softly away into Paradise
E'er "the river" had reached her slender feet.
While the father's eyes on the graves were bent,
The mother looked upward beyond the skies:
"Our treasures," she whispered, "were only lent;
Our darlings were angels in earth's disguise."

The years flew by, and the children began
With longings to think of the world outside,
And as each in turn became a man,
The boys proudly went from the father's side.
The girls were women so gentle and fair,
That lovers were speedy to woo and to win;
And with orange blooms in their braided hair,
Their old home they left, new homes to begin.

So, one by one the children have gone—
The boys were five, the girls were three;
And the big brown house is gloomy and lone,
With but two old folks for its company.
They talk to each other about the past,
As they sit together at eventide,
And say, "All the children we keep at last
Are the boy and girl who in childhood died."

